

troops holding the sector between La Clette and Voormesele, and in the latter his attack succeeded after heavy fighting in entering the front line of the allied positions at various points. The fighting continues in these localities.

At all other points the enemy's attacks were repulsed. By successful local operations the French troops advanced their line during the night south of La Clette and captured a number of prisoners.

BRITISH (DAY)—As the result of successful minor operations carried out last night line between the Somme and Ancre rivers has been advanced a short distance in several localities. We captured several prisoners.

The hostile artillery has been active during the night between Lecon and Robecq and in the sector of St. Julien. Early this morning the enemy's artillery developed increased activity in the Meteren-Kemmel sector.

GERMAN (NIGHT)—There were local engagements south of Dickenbusch Lake.

On the Flanders battlefield and on the Lys the artillery battle was renewed at Mont Kemmel and near and to the west of Baillieu.

During forenoon engagements on the Somme battlefield English and French prisoners were taken. On both sides the Corbier road, after strenuous fighting, the enemy was unsuccess-fully attacked. Troops which were kept at readiness were effectively repulsed by our attack.

On the occasion of a further attack in the night south of the road we drove back the enemy in counter attacks.

During the night north and south of the road the enemy's activity has continued. The Lys broke and on the western bank of the Aves.

FRENCH (NIGHT)—Both artilleries were active north and south of the Aves, but there was no infantry action.

FRENCH (DAY)—There was very great activity of the artillery on both sides during the night north and south of the Aves.

Raid attempted by the enemy west of Montdidier and in the regions of Thennes and Grivesnes were broken up by the French, who took prisoners.

SAYS ENEMY IS HELD.

Premier Orlando Finds All Allied Chiefs Confident of Outcome.

LONDON, May 8.—Premier Orlando of Italy, interviewed on his return from France, telegraphs Reuter's correspondents on the Italian front, said he had found all the military chiefs convinced that the German onrush had been stopped. The Germans, he added, neither could reach the Italian front, nor could they separate the British and French armies.

Gen. Foch, the Premier said, "is a master at the game. He has associated himself intimately with the military and political union between the two nations. He has recognized the unity of the front from the North Sea to the Adriatic as a concrete reality."

The Premier emphasized that Italy had associated herself intimately with the military and political union between the two nations. He has recognized the unity of the front from the North Sea to the Adriatic as a concrete reality.

at a moment when an explosion of popular feeling was likely to be provoked by extreme economic pressure.

PEACE NO AID TO FOE.

German See Little Benefit in Ukraine and Rumanian Facts.

AMSTERDAM, May 8.—The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Emen prints the following concerning the signing of the peace treaty: "The German press has concluded a broad peace. Bread is on the way to Austria. With Rumania we have concluded a peace which, besides bread, will bring us the petroleum. It is a long way from Rumania to Berlin. Between them lies Austria, to whose famishing border population in the Ukraine and Rumania we have had to supply food to save them from death by starvation. The German people know all that. Is it any wonder they have become sceptical?"

WOULD SHARE FOOD.

BRUSSELS, May 8.—A Vienna despatch printed in the Frankfurter Zeitung last Tuesday says the German Labor party at a meeting Sunday demanded the creation of a common provisioning bureau for Germany and Austria-Hungary.

LORDS AGAIN HEAR PACIFIST AGITATION

Landowne Returns to Plea of Peace by Negotiation.

LONDON, May 8.—In the House of Lords to-day a debate arose on the pacifist agitation, in the course of which the Marquis of Landowne reiterated his opinion that the only way to peace was by negotiation. Those expecting that peace would come through a knockout blow, he said, were unable to tell the country how the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Landowne, which was in favor of the butchery and desecration of stopping it. He who wished to discourage that kind of opinion and advocated a knockout blow should think that the blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

Where the Germans Are Trying Again to Break Through.



JUNCTION points of allied armies seem to have a powerful attraction for the Germans; in the resumption of hostilities on an important scale in the Mont Kemmel region the first heavy blow was struck where the French and British forces overlap, about midway between La Clette, which is held entirely by the French, and Voormesele, which is British. The blow was partly successful in that the Allies' line was

LLOYD GEORGE IN CABINET CRISIS

Continued from First Page.

volves the question of the competency of the Government to conduct the war, politics are being played to the limit. One section of the House appears determined to shake the confidence of the public in the Government and makes no secret of its hope to turn Lloyd George out.

"To judge by their language," said one parliamentary observer to-day, "one would imagine that the defeat of the Lloyd George Ministry would mean more than the defeat of the enemy."

The London correspondent of a Manchester paper writes:

"I regard the Maurice letter as a new spearhead in the political campaign against Lloyd George. Maurice has ceased to be director of military operations and has become director of political operations."

There is ground for believing that former Premier Asquith has signified his willingness to serve in a Government in which Lloyd George is not to be the head. The Westminster Gazette says:

"If it comes to a vote in the House on Asquith's motion the Government apparently will be able to obtain a good majority, but in some quarters which usually support the Government there is no great reliance on a trial of strength on a direct vote of confidence."

"His Days Are Numbered."

"All things considered, a Ministerial crisis may be said to have arisen which requires us to face the question of a change in the Government. If this forecast proves to be correct it will be seen that there is an alternative Government ready to step into the breach. The feeling is that the Government may survive the debate on the motion for a new committee, but that its days are numbered."

An estimate of the probable alignment of the House of Commons if Asquith's motion goes to vote is made by the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who says:

"If the usual supporters of the Government vote with the Government and the Liberal and Labor parties vote against it the Government will have a majority of 70 to 100 in the absence of the Irish members. If the Irish members returned in time to vote against the Government its majority would disappear or would be reduced to a very narrow one. There is no possibility of a Unionist desertion from the Government. At bottom, it is a quarrel between the Government and the army, and a large part of the Unionist sympathize with the army."

Some Doubt of Division.

It is regarded as hardly likely that the Irish members will return to Westminster to vote. In the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon belief was expressed that it was not improbable a division on Asquith's motion might be averted. It was said that if Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law give a satisfactory explanation of the source of information upon which they based their statements, such figures as it is possible to reveal, Asquith may not push his motion to a vote.

As to the attitude of the average man in the street it is best expressed by a writer in the Evening Standard, who says:

"From what I can see I must say the incident has done certain persons to great advantage. It has shown the Government has created a very bad impression on the normal man, who has some sense of fairness and a very strong sense of patriotism."

"A number of men with whom I have discussed the matter are both bewildered and uneasy over the sensational headlines in the newspapers. The average man thinks only of the war and concludes naturally from the exploitation by politicians of this incident that there must be a considerable disorganization of energy in Parliament that ought to be devoted to the nation's business."

PRESS HITS MAURICE.

One Newspaper Suggests He Has Grogginess.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

LONDON, May 8.—(Thursday)—The Times this morning says editorially that for months past the Government has been the target of attacks which were directed openly against the policy of a united military control. Contrasting over the Versailles council, the Robertson case, the alleged interference of politicians and soldiers in the extension of the British line in France, all are part of this miserable vendetta.

"This affair of Gen. Maurice is being turned into the latest of the series. If the Ministers prove themselves right and Maurice wrong then they must and ought for all this insidious intrigue, which has a deeper inspiration than all its agents realize."

The Echo de Paris says: "The Robertson party does not forgive the French Government for its policy of 'no more war.' The Daily Mail to-day says: 'Before he wrote the letter Maurice was removed from his post in the War Office. The Government should explain why he was removed and whether he found himself with a grudge to avenge.'

The situation this morning appears to be that if Mr. Asquith dares to press his motion the Government will rejoice over the opportunity for a showdown.

SEE MANOEUVRE TO OUST PREMIER

London Papers Comment on Gravity of Situation.

LONDON, May 8.—Newspapers regard the issue raised by Major-Gen. E. B. Maurice as a maneuver to oust the Lloyd George Cabinet and to put into its place a Cabinet headed by former Premier Asquith. Viscount Grey and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Daily Telegraph writes, believe the present Ministers acted in perfect good faith when they made the statements which Gen. Maurice contradicted, and believe they merely repeated information supplied by their military advisers. The Daily Telegraph believes that the country has complete and justifiable confidence in the Government, but adds:

"There is no doubt that the opposition led by Mr. Asquith regards the time as ripe for it to accept the responsibility of office. It is for the House of Commons to choose. The alternative Government would be exclusively a radical one."

THREE SQUADRONS STRAFING OUR MEN

New German Airplane Units Sent Against Americans in Toul Sector.

HALL'S FATE UNCERTAIN

Annihilation of U. S. Fliers in One Big Offensive Probably Planned.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 8.—At least three new German squadrons of pursuit airplanes have been sent to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

There was no aerial activity to-day as it was raining heavily.

With the American Army in France, May 7 (delayed).—Jimmy Hall is mourning his loss. All are wondering whether he was killed or was able to bring his machine safely to earth after his battle in the air over "Harry-sur-Moselle." Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and manly courage.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a return to the American front in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received to-day. The exact composition of the squadrons has not been established definitely.

TO MAKE BUFFERS OF BORDER STATES

German Eastern Policy Also Will Look Largely to Food Question.

COLONIZATION PUT NEXT

Von Payer Tells Reichstag Committee Empire's Latest Aims.

AMSTERDAM, May 8.—Friedrich von Payer, the German Imperial Vice-Chancellor, in announcing to the main committee of the Reichstag the establishment of a special department to regulate Germany's Eastern policy said:

"We hope particularly for advantages relating to the safeguarding of our food supplies and then for who can be comprised under the general term of colonization. The relationship of border states to us shall and must furnish us with the military security of our frontiers against Russia, which security we cannot renounce."

"Besides this, however, there is also national sympathy with the Germans in these territories. That applies particularly to the Baltic provinces. The treatment of States must differ according to their size, their economical and political conditions, their geographical situation and further direct connection which is possible."

Herr von Payer defended Germany's intervention in Finland, saying:

"We rejoice that by our intervention we insured to Finland her independence and freedom. But really our fundamental idea was to create in north Finland a buffer state of peace both militarily and politically."

Russians Taken in Finland.

Charging the Russians with supplying the Red Guards with arms and ammunition, Herr von Payer said that the staff of the Forty-third Russian Army Corps, consisting of twenty officers, recently was captured in Finland. This, he said, proved that the Russians were attempting to rob Finland of her freedom.

"Our intervention was solicited by the legitimate Finnish Government," he added.

Germany, Herr von Payer continued, had no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Finland, and just as little as to disturb the future development of Finland's future development was purely a Finnish affair.

The Vice-Chancellor added that Germany had concluded treaties with Finland which corresponded to the interests of both parties to the contract and which were calculated to strengthen the relations of an economic and political nature. By liberating Finland, Herr von Payer said both countries first must clear up their relations with Russia. They must place their governments of popular representation on a broader basis. Germany would not interfere in this.

Lithuanian Government.

"The Lithuanians must establish their own Government," said Herr von Payer. "The consolidation and administration of this Government can take place only in agreement with the German civil and military administration."

"Austria-Hungary and Germany have agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Ukraine. That, however, is not the reason of our march into the Ukraine for the restoration of order and out of regard for our troops."

BRITISH SUBMARINES BEAT GERMANS BACK

Successful in Attack Against Forty Enemy Warships.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—More than forty German warships have been attacked by British submarines to-day. This was disclosed by an official British statement received here and made public to-day by the Committee on Public Information.

Various exploits of individual craft are recounted. In many instances the submarine commanders have threatened to sink the enemy's warships, and in some cases have been in penetrating the defenses of the German coast that the report notes that the enemy rarely allows his warships to pass beyond the confines of his harbors."

Most of the battles narrated in the review were with German destroyers which had sailed from the coast of Germany for raiding expeditions, but in one instance a submarine commander told of sighting four dreadnoughts of the "Kaiser" class off the Danish coast, and of discharging torpedoes at two of them. The submarine submerged as the torpedoes were fired, but from the sounds of explosions which the commander heard, he concluded that two of the battleships were hit. The submarine was prevented by German destroyers from rising to the surface to observe the effects of its attack.

Another narrative tells of a British submarine meeting a U-boat and how the pair jockeyed for position to launch torpedoes until the German finally decided safety lay in flight.

AMERICANS GET WAR CROSS.

Fliers Coyle and Board Decorated for Routing German Planes.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 8.—The commanding General of a French corps has decorated with the War Cross Lieut. A. J. Coyle, pilot, and Stewart B. Board, observer, of a photographic airplane.

The American plane drove off three German observation machines, which attacked it north of Toul, and often continued on its mission.

LIEUT. KERN SERIOUSLY WURT.

Injured Aviator Was an Architect in Newark.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 8.—Officers at the Scott Aviation Field near here, where Lieut. W. W. Smith fell last evening to his death and Lieut. Kern was seriously injured, said to-day an investigation will be necessary to ascertain the cause of the accident.

Lieut. Smith, whose home was in Paw Paw, Ill., was an instructor, and Lieut. Kern, who suffered a broken collar bone and ribs, recently was graduated as a commissioned flyer.

KAISER GOES TO POTSDAM.

Stirred by Crisis Resulting From Rejection of Suffrage Reform.

BERNE, May 8.—Emperor William has returned to Potsdam owing to the political crisis resulting from the rejection of suffrage reform by the Prussian Diet.

Count von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, has been summoned to Potsdam to report on the situation.

Before he goes, one—\$15. Others later \$5 each.

PHILIP MAC DONALD

Photographer of the

476 FIFTH AVENUE COR. 47TH ST.

TIME AIDING ALLIES. CHURCHILL ASSERTS

Lines in France Will Hold and Win in End.

LONDON, May 8.—The Anglo-French front in France will stand firm and hold its strength throughout the summer while waiting for aid from the United States, says Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, in reply to a question at the National House of Commons.

The resolution exhorted all workers at home to help the soldiers in the trenches. Col. Churchill says:

"Although the crisis is grave and will continue so for many weeks, I have profound confidence that we shall not be beaten down, that right and freedom will not be beaten down."

"In the present battle the Germans are attempting to destroy armies nearly as numerous as their own and quite as well armed. We are seeking only to maintain ourselves against them, which is a very different thing. I do not believe the German reserves are sufficient for the ambitious programme."

"Although the German commanders declare their readiness to sacrifice a million men, or, if need be, a million British soldiers, they will not maintain a firm front throughout the summer, using their deadly weapons against the German masses and husbanding their own strength. Meanwhile our kith and kin from the United States are coming to our aid as fast as ships can carry them."

"If we hold we win. If we win the cost system will let loose these hordes on the world which will perish amid the exactions of those who are its dupes or slaves. Then, and then only, will there be lasting peace."

FRENCH PLEAD WITH U. S. LABOR MISSION

Declare Aims Are Identical and Seek Basis of Agreement.

PARIS, May 8.—The French labor leaders have not lost all hope of reaching an agreement with the American mission on the subject of an international conference, which would include German delegates. Marcel Cachin, Socialist Deputy from the Seine district and a member of the committee which met the American mission to discuss the possibility of meeting the German workers, said to the Associated Press to-day:

"The American mission takes the stand that no conference is possible until the end of the war or until the German labor organizations have repudiated German imperialism. It is impossible to agree on the first hypothesis, but possible on the second."

Paul Aubriot, deputy from Paris, said: "We won't meet the Germans unconditionally. We wish them to agree to the conditions drawn up by the London labor conference."

Leon Jouhaux, president of the French Labor Federation, said:

"We are just as patriotic as our American colleagues. We are ready to push the war to a successful conclusion, but we do not wish to last one minute more than necessary. We are ready to advance ready once more to throw our arms around the neck of the German labor representatives which would hasten the termination of the war."

The French labor delegation will visit America in June. MM. Cachin, Jouhaux, Aubriot and several other prominent French labor men will be included.

The reasons for the objection of the American delegation to confer with German representatives of labor are identical with the guarantees and conditions demanded by the French Socialists."